Library & Reading Room Association

The Daily Bulletin.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1895

MARINE NEWS

Arrivals.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

C A S S Miowera, Stott, Vancouver and Victoria
Haw bk R P Rithet, Morrison, from San Francisco
Stmr Waialeale from Kauai

Departures.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

C A S S Miowera, Stott, for the Colonies at 4 p m
Stmr Likelike from Hawaii
Stmr Kaala from Kahuku

Cargoes from Island Ports.

Stmr Kinau—3862 bags sugar, 21 bags corn, 173 bags potatoes, 63 hides, 73 pkgs sundries, 254 sheep.
Stmr Waialeale—3200 bags sugar.

Passengers

ARRIVALS.

For Honolulu, per S S Miowera, Jan 26—From Victoria: Miss N Briggs, Geo Folsom, G McNicoll, A J Chambers C J Wagner, H W Helsey, K Yamamoto, M Takido, T Matthews, J Gibbond, J McKay, A O Benjamin. From Vancouver: Miss Hatley, C S Bailey, F J Taunton, Nishimura J Conner, N Seydone, E A Hogg, and 22 in transit

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr Kinau, Jan 25—Volcano: C W O Neill, F Dutton Mrs H F Boardman Miss Johnson, Miss E M Jackson, Mrs O Chambers J F Brown and wife, J C Fitzsimmons, O Gilbert, M Lee Wayports: N C Goodwin, Mrs L Severance, C C Kennedy, J A Scott, G K Wilder, J R Wilson, Dr R B Williams, H Van Giesen, F M Wakefield, F Boughell, H W West, G H Robertson, M G St Anna, Dr J Raymond, J Richardson, Miss M Morris, H S Townsend, Rev W Horsfall, Major McDonald, and 31 deck.

Shipping Notes

MAHUKONA NOTES.

Arrived—Dec 26, stmr Kilauea Hou from Honolulu; 29, stmr Kinau from Honolulu; 30, stmr Likelike from Honolulu; Jan 3, stmr Kilauea Hou from Honolulu, stmr Kinau from Hilo; 5, stmr Kilauea Hou from Paauhau; 9, stmr Keauhou from Maalaea; 12, stmr Kinau from Honolulu; 16, stmr W G Hall from Honolulu, stmr Kinau from Hilo, stmr Hawaii from Honolulu, stmr Likelike from Honolulu; 19, stmr Kinau from Honolulu; 23, stmr Kihalani from Honolulu; 24, stmr Kinau from Laupahoehoe.

Departure—Dec 26, stmr Kilauea Hou for Paauhau; 29, stmr Kinau for Hilo; 30, stmr Likelike for Hilo; Jan 3, stmr Kilauea Hou for Paauhau, stmr Kinau for Honolulu; 5, stmr Kilauea Hou for Honolulu; 9, stmr Keauhou for Maalaea; 12, stmr Kinau for Hilo; 16, stmr W G Hall for Kailua, stmr Kinau for Honolulu, stmr Hawaii for Hilo, stmr Likelike for Laupahoehoe; 19, stmr Kinau for Laupahoehoe; 23, stmr Kihalani for Paauhau; 24, stmr Kinau for Honolulu.

Born.

FAYE—At Mana, Kauai, January 21, 1895, to the wife of H. P. Faye, a daughter.

Died.

BERGER—In this city, January 26, 1895, at 2:10 o'clock a. m., Charles Otto Berger. Born in Rintein, Germany, April 15, 1847. Aged 47 years.

☞ The funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

DEATH OF C. O. BERGER.

He Was a Prominent Insurance and Business Man.

Charles Otto Berger, one of Hawaii's respected citizens, died at 2:10 o'clock this morning at his home, Pawaa, after a lingering illness. He was born in Rintelu, Germany, on April 15, 1847. He arrived in Honolulu in 1878, having come from New York and San Francisco, in both of which cities he was for some time engaged in business. He did insurance business principally in New York. In the year 1880 Mr. Berger was married to Martha Widemann, a daughter of Judge H. A. Widemann. With his wife he leaves four children. Mr. Berger was a member of the Legislature of 1892. He was the local agent of the New York Life Insurance Co., also of other insurance companies, and was an officer of the Underwriters' Association. For many years he was secretary and treasurer of the Mutual Telephone Company. He was an officer a long time of the Kapiolani Park Association and the Hawaiian Jockey Club. Mr. Berger leaves many friends who will deeply sympathize with the widow and young children as well as with a large circle of mourning relatives.

ROUND-THE-WORLD JONES.

The Boston Newspaper Man Winning a Queer Wager.

By the S. S. Empress of Japan, that arrived at Victoria on the 15th inst., there arrived Paul Jones, a newspaper man of Boston, who is touring the world on a wager and hopes and expects to win. The unique conditions of his contract are that he was to start from Boston without any money or even clothes, circle the globe in one year, and return with $5000—and this without begging, borrowing or stealing. His many adventures have been most extraordinary, and the book in which he proposes to set them forth should make very interesting reading. Mr. Jones has now $4700 to the good, says the Victoria Colonist, and there remain four weeks of his time allowed in which he is to complete the $5000 and return to Boston. From Victoria he went to the Sound, and then he will proceed to San Francisco.

THANKS FOR FAVORS.

Returned to Thomas Rain Walker by the Foundrymen.

The following is self-explanatory: "The employees of the Honolulu Iron Works who took active part in suppressing the late rebellion desire to express their hearty thanks to the Honolulu Iron Works Co. per Thomas Rain Walker in accepting their full wages paid by the above said company during their week's active service in the late rebellion, and take pleasure to express their sense in acknowledging the appreciation of the patriot spirit which prompted it."

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 16.

[Per S. S. Miowera.]

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

Corroboration by a War Correspondent of Port Arthur Atrocities.

Frederic Villiers, the famous artist and war correspondent, arrived from the Orient by the Empress yesterday, and, while a rival correspondent, makes one more to corroborate James Creelman's account of the horrors incidental to the taking of Port Arthur.

"Was the picture overdrawn?" he says; "it could not be. The acts of ruffianism, of savagery, of violence too horrible to describe, were without number. I am not a stranger to war, but in all my campaigning I had never before witnessed such scenes as were presented at Port Arthur. It was not war at all. The massacre continued unchecked for days after the taking of Port Arthur. It was then that it ceased to be war and became pitiless, ruthless, unjustifiable slaughter, the non-belligerent citizens furnishing the food for the hungry Japanese swords. Creelman's account was temperate in the extreme. Instead of erring on the side of sensationalism I consider it too lenient if anything. The correspondent of the Times sent to his paper an article couched in much sterner terms of censure upon the barbarity of the Japanese. I sent a stronger account to the Standard, and what is more, I have with me kodak photographs taken while the streets ran blood—photographs of the butchery of helpless citizens long after Port Arthur was in the hands of the Japanese—photographs which I have brought through Japan with the greatest caution and some difficulty, and which will mutely but eloquently give the lie to anyone who says that Mr. Creelman drew the long bow."

Mr. Villiers then scores without mercy de Guerville, a correspondent of the Herald and Leslie's Weekly, who had contradicted Creelman. He charges him with trying to undermine Creelman, when he went out first, by representing him to the Japanese war department officials as a Chinese spy, although Creelman had formerly shown him great kindness.

Mr. Villiers does not think that the war is near its end—the opinion in the East is that the peace overtures will end in nothing. He is of the opinion, however, that there will be no attempt to reach Peking until the spring. By the time hostilities are re-opened, the veteran correspondent fully expects to see Russia taking a hand in the game—with what other European powers he hesitates to say. He has watched the trend of events carefully and so firmly convinced is he of the truth of his prediction that all his arrangements are being made to return to the field on the first note of the re opening of battle.

As to the number and condition of the Chinese ships in Wei-hai-wei, the Japanese warship Yoshino Kan has recently secured accurate information by a neat and daring stratagem. Repainting with the utmost dispatch she hoisted the Chinese colors and started for Wei-hai-wei pursued by a Japanese man-of-war. The pursuing vessel fired several shells at the disguised steamer and the people in Wei-hai-wei, completely deceived by the stratagem, signalled the flying steamer to enter port. She availed herself of the invitation only long enough to ascertain that the Chen-yuen, Ting-yuen, Fing-yuen, Chi-yuen, Kwan-ping, Chen-tung, Chen-pia, Chen-nau and Chen-poh were lying at anchor within. Then she fled The ruse was discovered as she was leaving harbor and several shots were sent after her, but not one struck her. The last four of the ships mentioned are coast defence vessels with a speed of about five knots. They are, however, heavily armed, each of them carrying five 26 centimetre guns.

A telegram from Shanghai says that although the majority of these are not in condition to do battle ships with the Japanese, the government at Peking has no idea of the fact and imagines that the Pei yang squadron would win a decided victory could it but meet the enemy. Indeed, it is said, that orders have been issued that it must go and find the enemy. Of the Chinese land forces, it is said that the troops are massed in great strength at Lao-yang and its vicinity, and that General I, whose forces recently advanced from Saimakui as far as Yunnen-shan with the idea of recovering Feng-hwan, had his headquarters in Lao yang, which place is also the base of the troops holding the Feng-hwan Lao-yang road and the Motien pass. Lao yang has already been reconnoitered by the first army and an attack upon it may be expected soon.

Japanese papers also publish a telegram from Shanghai under date January 1, to the effect that Admiral Freemantle, leaving H. M. S. Caroline at the Saddles, has proceeded with eleven ships to Woosung and anchored there near the forts, sending about one thousand armed men ashore and relieving them every forty-eight hours. The telegram adds that the Chinese Southern fleet is lying near the British squadron. The same papers have also a telegram from Hiroshima saying that the Tonghaks in Chollado are developing unlooked for strength. They have erected a kingdom calling it Kanan, have elevated one of the nobles of the locality to be its sovereign and have appointed ministers and other administrative officers.

EUROPE.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

The French crisis is serious. M. Casimir Perier has resigned the office of President of France. He announced his resignation yesterday evening at a specially summoned meeting of the Cabinet, having previously informed M. Challemel-Lecour, president of the Senate, of his inability to solve the problem presented by the resignation of Premier Dupuy.

The news of the President's resignation spread like wildfire throughout Paris, and was received everywhere with consternation amounting almost to paralysis. In the newspaper offices the first report was considered absurd, but was soon confirmed. Almost simultaneously crowds began gathering in front of the newspaper offices and in the public places, inquiring for further particulars and discussing the situation. The following official communication, dictated or written by M. Casimir-Perier, was made public before midnight.

"The President of the Republic has taken a resolution to resign his official functions. Yesterday's proceedings and the vote in the Chamber of Deputies are in his eyes but secondary incidents of the struggle that has begun against the parliamentary regime and public liberty. He had hoped that the President of the Republic, being unprovided with the means of action, would remain outside the lines of party struggles, and that the political confidence of all parties would give him the necessary force and authority. He had hoped that those who, in spite of himself, had placed him in a position where he cannot defend himself, would undertake the defence of the first magistrate of the state. He has requested the ministers to withdraw their resignations provisionally in order to assure the regular transmission of his powers to a successor. M. Charles Dupuy, president of the council, has informed the president of the senate and chamber of deputies of the decision of the President of the Republic, and they are going to convoke parliament with urgency."

M. Challemel-Lacour, president of the senate, allowed himself to be interviewed by the United Press correspondent late this evening, notwithstanding the great pressure of business thrust upon him by the president's resignation. He said that it had not yet been decided whether to convoke the national assembly to elect a successor to M. Cassimir Perier the 18th or 19th inst. He will probably announce the date to morrow on the meeting of the senate and chamber of deputies. M. Casimir-Perier's reference in his public communication to his inability to defend himself in the presidency may, according to the trustworthy information obtained by the United Press correspondent, be explained by the fact that as he was a sub-secretary of state in the cabinet which concluded the railway conventions in 1883, he regards the adverse vote on the subject in the chamber on Monday as a personal reflection upon him, although he had no voice in the cabinet when the conventions were made. Whether this be the true reason of his resignation or not it proves to what length he is prepared to go against the Socialists, whom he regards as aiming at a revolution.

When the United Press correspondent left the chamber of deputies at 7:30 o'clock this evening not the slightest suspicion of Casimir-Perier's intention to resign had been even remotely suggested, so that the announcement, when made, came like a thunder clap from a clear sky. The extremist newspaper men received the news with jubilation. The editors of La Petite Republique were wildly elated, but considered it certain that M. Casimir-Perier would be re-elected if he would again be a candidate. Otherwise, there is a consensus of opinion that Henri Brisson is certain to be elected to the presidency of the republic.

Jean Pierre Paul Casimir-Perier is in the 48th year of his age. His grandfather was prime minister in 1831, and his father was a minister and a senator. The President greatly distinguished himself during the siege of Paris as a captain of the Mobiles de l'Aube, and was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1871 for his services. Since then he has been in turn a member, vice-president and president of the Chamber of Deputies. He became President of the Republic on June 27, 1894, having been elected by a large majority on the assassination of President Carnot.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: "M. Casimir-Perier has submitted to the ministry a sketch of his message to be read to the chambers to-morrow. He refers to the spirit in which he assumed the post of honor and danger to which he was called without having sought it. 'I had the single-minded wish,' he says, 'to be not a man of party but a man of all France, to defend order, seeking inspiration from the example of the lamented Carnot. But to my deep sorrow I found that I pleased no party. I was attacked on every side. The attacks varied in form, but all showed a personal ill will.'"

MURDER AT KO LAU

Chinese Storekeeper Wantonly Shot Dead by a Native.

A Chinaman was shot dead yesterday noon by a native boy named Kila at Kaalaea, the other side of this island. A rifle was used by Kila and only one shot was fired. The cause of the shooting could not be ascertained certainly over the wire, but, as the Deputy Marshal understood, the native had demanded a drink from a Chinese storekeeper, for Chinese new year's sake, and on being refused shot the Chinaman. Deputy Marshal Brown left for that place this morning to investigate the affair. Kila is under arrest.

A Chance for War

A detachment of Brazilian troops, which was hotly pursuing a number of insurgents in the province of Rio Grande Do Sul, crossed the Uruguayan frontier. A force of Uruguayan troops opposed the advance of the Brazilians and two detachments opened fire on each other. One Uruguayan officer and three Uruguayan soldiers were killed.

FINDING OF WEAPONS.

Aberahama Confesses That He Did Not Tell the Truth on Trial.

Senior Captain Parker has been doing excellent work during the past few days. He has made several of the prisoners "squeal" and divulge the hiding places of brand new pistols and other munitions of war. Nineteen more pistols have been captured and are stored in a locker in the Police Station. They were shown a BULLETIN reporter this morning. They are 38 and 44 calibre and are fine weapons. Belts for pistol cartridges have also been captured.

Captain Parker succeeded in making Aberahama, one of the prisoners who was on trial with Lot Lane and Bipikane, reveal to him the hiding place of the pistol with which he threatened natives on the memorable Sunday, Jan. 6. Aberahama testified before the Military Commission that he never carried a pistol, did not know how to use one, and never pointed one at anyone, threatening to shoot them if they did not go to the war. This morning, however, he told the captain that he had hidden his pistol in a cave on the makai side of Diamond Head. An officer was sent with Aberahama to secure the pistol.

ARRIVAL OF S S MIOWERA.

Rumors of Coming Revolution Had Been Heard in British Columbia.

The C. A. S. S. Miowera, Captain Stott, arrived this morning from Victoria and Vancouver. She left Vancouver on January 18, having been delayed two days for mails. The Miowera brought a number of passengers for this port, besides between 700 and 800 tons of freight.

News of the uprising in Honolulu had not reached those places, but there were faint rumors that a revolution was imminent in the Hawaiian Islands.

Purser Young states that no intelligence had reached Victoria or Vancouver up to their sailing as to when the S S. Australia would leave San Francisco.

The Miowera will leave for the Colonies via Suva, Fiji, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Death of J. G. Fair

James G. Fair, ex Senator of the United States, died at the Lick house, San Francisco, shortly before midnight of December 28. The Lick house was owned by him. He had taken to his bed four days previously. Fair was born near Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1831. He came to California in 1849 when 18 years of age. In the early seventies he was a poor man. He went into the stock market with Flood, Mackay and O'Brien, and they all made great wealth. Fair stopped speculating in mines but still held them, and he accumulated a great property in San Francisco. His wealth at death was estimated at nearly $40,000,000. By an olographic will (that is, done in his own handwriting) without witness, shortly before his death, he left his fortune to his three children, share and share alike. The children are Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Miss Birdie Fair and Charles L. Fair. When Charles married, his father disinherited him, but later becoming reconciled to him he destroyed a will that left Charles out. The Senator's late wife was divorced from him. She was a Catholic and brought her daughters up in that faith, but Fair himself belonged to Grace Episcopal church.

J. W. Chapman, the well-known caterer, is now open for engagements for banquets, weddings, balls, dinner parties, garden parties, etc. Address him care of BULLETIN office.

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much good and now I cannot praise the medicine too much for what it has done for me. I am a disabled soldier 60 years old and was afflicted with many ailments, including kidney, bronchitis, and catarrh. Since using 6 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am like another man. In fact I think Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life." R. H. BISHOP, Box 400, Hammonton, N. J.

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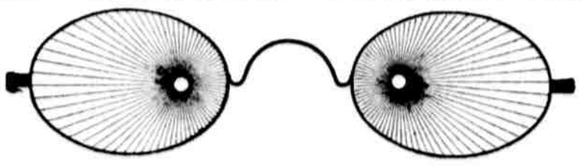

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